



# **PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN**

**Adopted  
December 7, 2009**

# **CITY OF COWETA PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN**

Prepared by the City of Coweta

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## **Table of Contents**

Acknowledgments	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iii
Introduction	1
Public Recreational Facilities Classifications and Standards	2
Types of Facilities	2
Recreational Facilities Standards	4
Inventory of Existing Recreational Facilities	6
Recommendations for Facilities	8
Site Selection Criteria	10
Current Recreational Facility Needs	13
Parks Capital Improvements Plan 2008-2011	15

## List of Tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
1 National Recreational Facility Standards	5

## List of Figures

<i>Figure</i>	<i>Page</i>
1 Census Population data by block group	12

## **CITY OF COWETA PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Parks provide intrinsic environmental, aesthetic, and recreation benefits to our city. They are also a source of positive economic benefits. They enhance property values, increase municipal revenue, bring in homebuyers and workers, and attract retirees.

For those concerned that green spaces may foster crime and illegal activity, evidence now exists that the opposite may be true. When adjacent to residential areas, green spaces have been shown to create neighborhoods with fewer violent and property crimes and where neighbors tend to support and protect one another. These are the findings of scientists at the Human-Environment Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who studied green space alongside public housing in Chicago. Other researchers who are conducting similar studies across the country are finding similar results.

The factors that explain these findings emphasize the importance of greenery in community and personal wellness. Time spent in natural surroundings relieves mental fatigue, which in turn relieves inattentiveness, irritability, and impulsivity, recognized by psychologists as precursors to violence. Green spaces also support frequent, casual contact among neighbors. This leads to the formation of neighborhood social ties, the building blocks of strong, secure neighborhoods where people tend to support, care about, and protect one another. Barren spaces are more frightening to people and are more crime prone than parks landscaped with greenery and open vistas.

Just as growing communities need to upgrade and expand their built infrastructure of roads, sewers, and utilities, they also need to upgrade and expand their green infrastructure, the interconnected system of green spaces that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions, sustains clear air and water, and provides a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife. Parks and open space are a community's natural life support system, the ecological framework needed for environmental and economic sustainability. Through planning and provision of parks and green space, cities can reduce flood control and stormwater management costs. Parks can also protect biological diversity and preserve essential ecological functions while serving as a place for recreation and civic engagement. They can even help shape urban form and reduce opposition to development, especially when planned in concert with other open spaces.

This plan is an assessment of public recreational facilities in the City of Coweta and serves as a general guide in programming capital improvements for future recreational needs. The City of Coweta Park and Recreational Facilities Plan is one component of a comprehensive planning effort by the City of Coweta to direct its future growth.

The Coweta Public Works Department manages and maintains the city park system. The Community Development Department oversees the recreational facilities and is responsible for the planning and implementation of new parks and refurbishing existing parks. The plan is to give direction to the City to formalize the planning and maintenance process by identifying the City's existing and future needs as well as identifying potential resources for this effort.

## **PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES CLASSIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS**

### **Types of Facilities**

Public outdoor recreational facilities are classified according to size and function. The City of Coweta's parks range from pocket parks of less than 1/2 acre to the Sports complex which serves the entire city. The following are various types of parks that can be found in the City of Coweta (neighborhood park i.e. Roland Park, mini park i.e. Graham Park and Centennial Plaza, Area Park i.e. the sports complex) or are to be planned in the future (i.e. community park) :

### **Mini-Park**

A mini park is a small neighborhood park of one acre or less. This type of park can be used to address the needs of a concentrated population, such as residents of a multi-residential building or a retirement complex or it can be a passive park with landscaping, benches, pathways and picnic tables.

### **Neighborhood Park**

A park for day-to-day use with developed facilities serving a neighborhood area, and generally functioning as a children's park. Active types of use having a 1/2 mile radius of influence and containing paved and turf areas for apparatus, softball, basketball, volleyball, and other court games. Usually includes equipment for creative play, landscaping and seating areas. Location preferably near center of neighborhood served, but should be designed to have facilities and improvements to accommodate use by more than one neighborhood. Ease of access from surrounding neighborhoods, central location, and pedestrian linkage are key factors in developing neighborhood parks. The site should be able to accommodate both active and passive recreation uses and accommodate the needs of all ages.

### **Community Park**

Specially developed facilities usually with natural areas servicing community functions such as civic events. Generally functioning as a family-oriented park that also satisfies the informal recreational needs of the adult population. May include neighborhood playground. Should have passive and active types of uses and have a mile radius of influence. Usually includes a tot lot, play lot or playground. May contain picnic facilities, landscaping, exercise facilities, seating areas, jogging paths, tennis courts, handball courts, etc. Location preferably near center of area being served.

### **Area Park**

An intensive use area for organized sports (baseball, softball, football, soccer, etc.) activities serving both youth and adults. Passive and active types of use generally having a radius of influence including the city and surrounding areas. Normally contains spectator facilities concession stands, shelter facilities and/or fieldhouse. May contain picnic facilities, tennis courts and semi-active game areas. Usually includes tot lot, play lot, or playground. Location preferably near center of area serviced and adjacent to school property when possible.

There are also several types of special recreational facilities which exist in the above park types, including:

**Tot lot**

A small area for use by preschool children and elementary school pupils which is provided only where there is a special need, such as a densely developed area without private backyard play space. Active types of uses generally having a 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius of influence and containing equipment for creative activities including sand and/or play apparatus. Usually contain landscaping and seating areas. Location preferably within an isolated portion of a larger facility.

**Play lot**

An intensive use area smaller than a playground and usually found in areas without sufficient space for development of a full-sized play ground. Active types of use generally having a 1/2 mile to 1 mile radius of influence and containing areas for self-directed play. Location preferably where vacant public areas are available.

**Playground**

A highly developed intensive use area primarily serving young children. Active types of use generally having a 1/4 mile to 1/2 mile radius of influence and containing paved and turf areas for apparatus, court games, etc. Usually has a landscaped periphery. Location near center of neighborhood with no heavily-traveled streets to cross; preferably contiguous to an elementary school.



## **Recreational Facilities Standards**

Nationwide standards for recreational facilities have been developed in order for communities to assess their existing facilities based on the recreational needs of the population. These standards, shown in Table 1, indicate the ideal service population for various types of facilities.

Standards provide a measure for determining the amount of parks and recreation space required to meet the needs and desires of Coweta residents and visitors. Standards for parks and recreation facilities are typically determined using a population ratio method. Using a standard that is based upon a unit of population, e.g. per 1,000 persons, allows simple quantification of park area needs. Applying the ratio to the current population estimate and comparing the needs to the current supply of parks and recreation facilities (measured in acres) provides an indication of the level of adequacy of the existing parks and recreation system.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published the Park, Recreation, Open Space & Greenway Guidelines (formerly the Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines), which provides standards for parks and recreation facilities and open space. The standards are based on a national survey of American municipalities of all sizes and geographic regions. Standards provide a sound basis for parks and recreation facilities planning. However, they should not be used in isolation but rather, considered within the context of the unique issues that confront Coweta, including:

- ◆ Average use of individual facilities;
- ◆ Participation in programs and organizations;
- ◆ Demographic characteristics of the users including place of residence, age, race, household income, poverty level, household language, and linguistic isolation;
- ◆ Projected population for the planning period;
- ◆ Local climatic conditions such as average temperatures;
- ◆ Natural assets including lakes, rivers, wildlife management areas, and other features that provide opportunities for outdoor activities; and,
- ◆ Availability of nearby parks including larger state, county, and regional parks, as well as parks in other municipalities in the Tulsa Metro Area. Each of the aforementioned issues contributes to the use and/or demand for parks and recreation facilities in the community, which are unique and deserve special attention.

Based on known developments, an estimate of future population has been calculated. By 2011, the city could potentially see a growth of approximately 3,000 additional people. Census population estimate for 2005 for the city is 8,352. With an estimate of .024 growth rate, that brings the City population to 9,182 in 2009. To plan for future growth, Table 1 shows what facilities are needed to accommodate our current population and what we will need to provide for in the future.

**Table 1**

**REQUIRED FACILITIES**

<b>Park &amp; Recreation Facilities</b>	<b>Population Standard</b>	<b>Existing Facilities</b>	<b>Required Facilities to accommodate current population (8,967)</b>	<b>Required Facilities to accommodate future growth to 2011 (9,627)</b>
Regional Park	1/100,000	0	0	0
Area Park	1/25,000	1	0	0
Neighborhood Park	1/6,000	1	2	2
Community Park	1/6,000	0	1	2
<b>Specialized Facilities</b>				
Regional Recreation Center	1/100,000	0	0	0
Aquatic Center	1/100,000	0	0	0
Cultural Center	1/75,000	0	0	0
Community Theater	1/25,000	1	0	0
Performing Arts Center	1/100,000	0	0	0
Amphitheater	1/100,000	0	0	0
<b>Recreation Facilities</b>				
Tennis Courts	1/10,000	2	0	1
Softball Diamonds	1/4,000	4	3	3
Baseball Diamonds	1/15,000	12	0	0
Soccer Fields (Adult/Regulation)	1/10,000	6	0	0
Soccer Fields (Youth/Practice)	1/6,000	8	2	2
Basketball Courts	1/6,000	8	2	2
Volleyball Facilities	1/5,000	2	2	2
Play Apparatus Areas	1/4,000	5	3	3
Exercise Facilities	1/10,000	1	0	0
Recreation Centers	1/25,000	0	0	0
Community Recreation Center	1/50,000	0	0	0
Regional Recreation Centers	1/100,000	0	0	0
Gymnasium*	1//25,000	1	0	0
Community Pool	1/15,000	0	0	0
Skate Facilities	1/60,000	0	0	0

**\* Field House at High School Complex**

## **FACILITIES INVENTORY COMPARISON TO INDUSTRY STANDARDS**

### **Inventory of Existing Recreational Facilities**

Existing park and recreational sites and facilities and the types of equipment they contain are listed below. As parks and recreation areas are evaluated for acquisition and development, it is important to identify facility and equipment standards. Identifying these requirements allows determination of the type and number of facilities to be included in each proposed park, make improvements to existing parks, and closely estimate the costs associated with development. Abiding by the park and facility requirements will ensure comparable development standards and provide a quality parks and recreation system. However, since each park is unique in terms of its site characteristics and users, it may be necessary to make adjustments to the type of facilities.

#### Sports Complex

- 6 Baseball Diamonds
- 2 Softball Diamonds
- 6 adult Soccer Fields
- 6 youth Soccer Fields
- 2 concession buildings: new soccer club concession building added 2009

#### G.W. Roland Park: 141st Street South and 283rd East Avenue

- 2 tennis courts
- 1 multi-purpose court with 4 basketball goals
- 2 backstops
- 6 picnic tables
- 5 grills
- Exercise equipment: uneven bars and ab benches (2)
- Pavilion
- Jungle gym
- Men's and Women's Bathrooms
- Adventure Series Playground unit – added 2009
- New swing frames (2) and seats – added 2009
- 3 benches – added 2009
- 2 rectangular tables – added 2009

#### Centennial Plaza: Broadway between Sycamore and Cypress

- Landscaping
- Rock garden
- 2 centennial benches

#### Graham Park: Broadway between Chestnut and Sycamore

- 7 Picnic tables
- 2 benches

#### Jimmy Lee Campbell Memorial Park

- Pavilion
- Playground equipment

Splash Pad  
Memorial monument  
Flagpole  
2 picnic tables – donated by Lions Club

Coweta High School: Highway 51 and Ben Lumkin Road Tiger Stadium

1 Lighted football stadium  
1 lighted Track and Field Complex with soccer/football field  
Field house  
1 Large baseball diamond (lighted)  
1 Softball Field (lighted)

Intermediate Grade Center: 30123 E. 147th Street South

1 Backstop  
12 Swings  
1 Basketball Court  
1 Track  
1 Soccer Field  
1 Play Apparatus Areas

Central Elementary: 303 N Broadway

Play Apparatus Areas  
1 Rock-climbing wall  
1 Backstop  
2 Basketball Courts

Northwest Elementary: 26954 E. 131st Street South

1 Play Apparatus Area  
2 Basketball Goals  
3 Tetherballs

Southside Elementary: 15289 S. Hwy 72

1 Play Apparatus Area  
2 Basketball Courts

Junior High: 700 E Chestnut St

1 Track  
2 volleyball areas

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FACILITIES

The following are minimum recommended facilities:

### Mini Parks

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public rights-of-way
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters and grills
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails along the park frontage
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
- ◆ Drinking fountain
- ◆ Lighting
- ◆ Playground equipment for 5 to 10 children
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ On-street parking
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Irrigation system
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

### Passive Parks

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public rights-of-way
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
- ◆ Drinking fountain
- ◆ Lighting
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ On-street parking
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Irrigation system
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

### Neighborhood Parks

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public right-of-ways
- ◆ Off-site directional signage
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters and grills
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails around the park perimeter
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
- ◆ Irrigation system
- ◆ Drinking fountains
- ◆ Multi-purpose open play area
- ◆ Lighting
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Restrooms

- ◆ Picnic shelter with tables, lighting, and electricity for 25 to 40 persons
- ◆ Playground equipment for 15 to 20 children
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground equipment
- ◆ On-street parking
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

### **Community Parks**

Community parks are primarily intended for neighborhood residents within a one-mile radius, but they are also available to persons throughout the broader community. As such, the facilities and improvements installed in community parks must be planned and designed for heavy use by persons of all ages and from all areas of the community. Community parks are intended for a large variety of uses that are appropriate for both active and passive recreational uses. These parks should have a suitable slope to accommodate ball fields and a variety of natural vegetation. Where feasible, community parks should be located adjacent to a greenway or path so that residents in nearby neighborhoods may readily access the park.

Recommended facilities and improvement for community parks include:

- ◆ Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way
- ◆ Off-site directional signage
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters
- ◆ Recreation or multi-use center
- ◆ Tennis courts
- ◆ Basketball/ multi-purpose courts
- ◆ Softball and little league fields with a field house and concession stand
- ◆ Soccer/football fields
- ◆ Sand volleyball court
- ◆ Swimming pool
- ◆ Sidewalks around the park perimeter
- ◆ Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers
- ◆ Picnic shelter(s) with tables, lighting, and electricity for 60 to 75 persons
- ◆ Covered pavilion (50' x 90')
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
- ◆ Irrigation system for picnic areas and other public use areas
- ◆ Restrooms
- ◆ Drinking fountains
- ◆ Security lighting
- ◆ Fencing for ball fields, athletic courts, and secured areas
- ◆ Playground equipment for 60 to 65 children
- ◆ Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground
- ◆ Concrete surface for general play area
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ Off-street parking (five parking lots);
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

## **SITE SELECTION CRITERIA**

There are various factors that influence appropriate locations for parks and recreation areas. Among them are the surrounding land use characteristics, the size and anticipated use of the proposed area, and potential physical development constraints and barriers. The latter issue must be considered because physical barriers such as arterial (primary) roadways and other streets may impede the safety and convenience of walking to a nearby park. Attention should be given to neighboring properties to ensure that the parks are compatible and will not create nuisances such as excessive noise and light.

### **Access and Location:**

- ◆ All parks should be readily accessible to their users and convenient for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.
- ◆ Parks should be accessible from collector (secondary) streets rather than arterial (primary) roadways.
- ◆ Parks should be located adjacent to trails and greenways to provide linkage to neighborhoods and other areas of the community.
- ◆ Joint use of sites for public parks and school use is highly desirable to maximize the public benefit and to be efficient in the expenditure of public resources.

Figure 1 is provided to show population distribution within the City of Coweta. The higher concentration of people is located north of 121st, mostly between 101st and 121st on both sides of the highway, but more on the east side. Due to growth to the north and the existing parks on the south side of town, new parks should be located toward the north in the denser populated areas.

The city owned property located south of the library (south of Cypress) has been designated for a skate park (City Council designation September 4, 2008). The surrounding area could also be used for a community park to provide a place for community functions such as civic events. Picnic tables have already been donated for the area directly south of the library.

Other considerations in site selection and park design:

**Topography:**

- ◆ The park should have a land surface configuration (relief) to accommodate its intended uses such as ball fields and open play areas.
- ◆ Some topography, even if created through cut and fill, is desirable to create visual interest and to offer additional opportunities for park uses such as mountain biking and hiking.
- ◆ Sufficient slope needed to allow for adequate storm water runoff from ball fields and other developed areas.

**Xeriscaping** is derived from the word “xeros”, meaning dry. The goal of xeriscape is to create an aesthetically pleasing landscape using water efficient plants. If properly maintained, a xeriscape can use less than one-half of the water of a traditional landscape. Once established, a xeriscape should require less maintenance than turf landscape.

- ◆ Desirable views into and away from the site should be preserved and protected.

**Soils:**

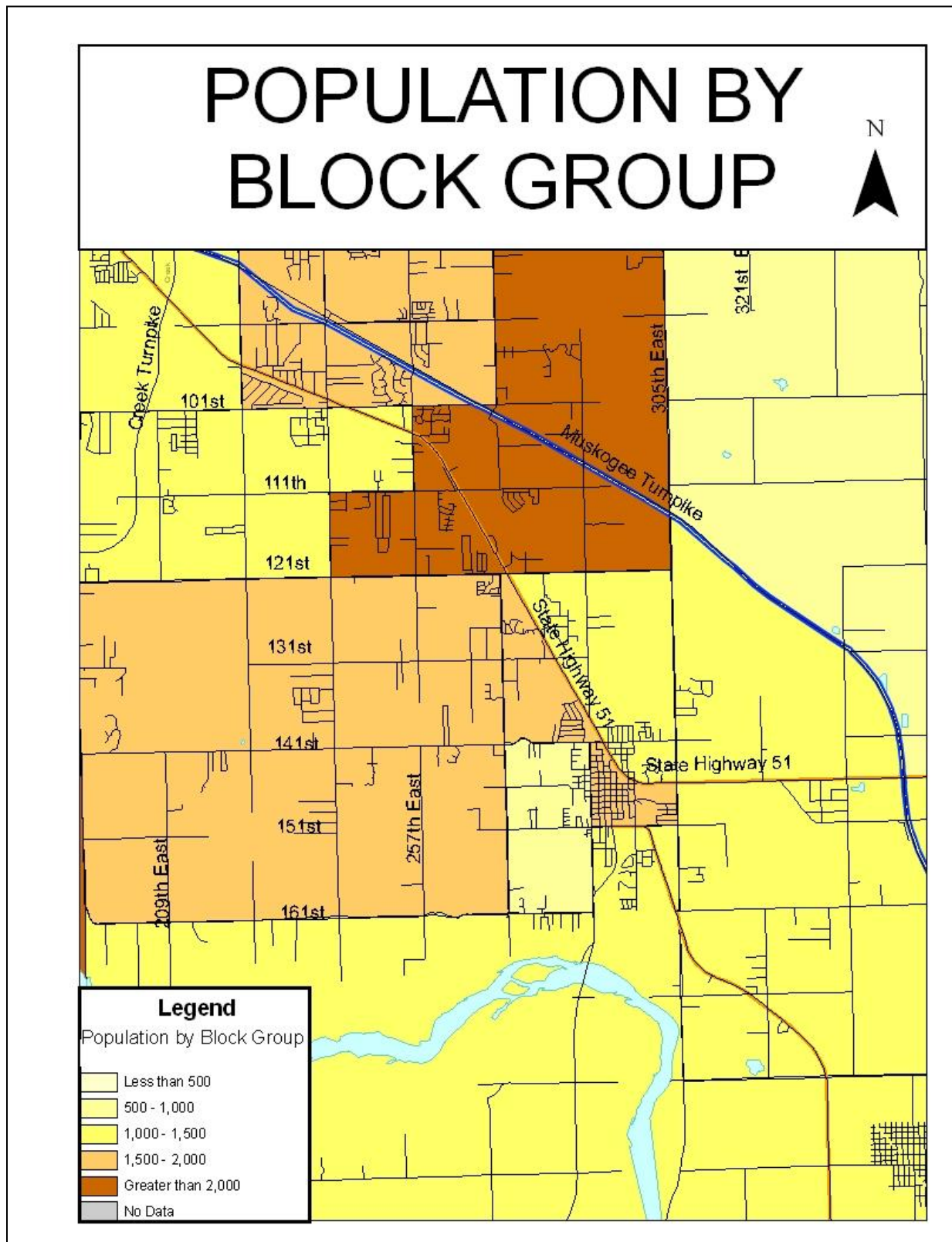
- ◆ Topsoil should be suitable for turf grasses and trees.
- ◆ Area should be protected from soil erosion during construction and designed to avoid erosion upon completion (e.g. through mulches, retaining walls).

**Vegetation:**

- ◆ Natural or landscaped vegetation should include grass areas and trees with hardy, low maintenance species preferred for planted vegetation.
- ◆ Xeriscaping is preferred to minimize required irrigation and maintenance given the local climate.
- ◆ Irrigation systems should be provided for intensively used areas such as playing fields and landscaped areas.
- ◆ Significant individual specimens or unique wildlife habitats are desirable.
- ◆ Interpretive signage should be provided to identify species and varieties of natural vegetation and to educate the public.



Figure 1



## **CURRENT RECREATIONAL FACILITY NEEDS**

**Neighborhood Park:** 1 additional neighborhood park to be located north of 121st to include:

- ◆ Park identification sign viewable from all public right-of-ways
- ◆ Off-site directional signage
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters and grills
- ◆ Sidewalks or walking trails around the park perimeter
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
- ◆ Irrigation system
- ◆ Drinking fountains
- ◆ Multi-purpose open play area
- ◆ Lighting
- ◆ Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Restrooms
- ◆ Picnic shelter with tables, lighting, and electricity for 25 to 40 persons
- ◆ Playground equipment for 15 to 20 children
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground equipment
- ◆ On-street parking
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

**Community Park:** 2 new community parks (one on north side of town, one downtown) to include:

- ◆ Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way
- ◆ Off-site directional signage
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ Picnic tables with small shelters
- ◆ Recreation or multi-use center
- ◆ Tennis courts
- ◆ Basketball/ multi-purpose courts
- ◆ Softball and little league fields with a field house and concession stand
- ◆ Soccer/football fields
- ◆ Sand volleyball court
- ◆ Swimming pool
- ◆ Sidewalks around the park perimeter
- ◆ Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers
- ◆ Picnic shelter(s) with tables, lighting, and electricity for 60 to 75 persons
- ◆ Covered pavilion (50' x 90')
- ◆ Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation

- ◆ Irrigation system for picnic areas and other public use areas
- ◆ Restrooms
- ◆ Drinking fountains
- ◆ Security lighting
- ◆ Fencing for ball fields, athletic courts, and secured areas
- ◆ Playground equipment for 60 to 65 children
- ◆ Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground
- ◆ Concrete surface for general play area
- ◆ Garbage bins
- ◆ Off-street parking (five parking lots)
- ◆ ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

#### **Upgrades to Roland Park:**

- ◆ Resurface tennis courts
- ◆ Resurface basketball courts
- ◆ Resurface walking path
- ◆ Sidewalk/handicap accessible path from parking lot to pavilion
- ◆ Finish pavilion @ north end of park
- ◆ Lights along west side/wooded area
- ◆ Off-site directional signage;
- ◆ Street signs for “Children at Play”
- ◆ Benches
- ◆ Irrigation system
- ◆ Drinking fountain
- ◆ Tot lot separate from playground equipment

#### **Specialty Parks:**

- ◆ Dog Park
- ◆ Splash Park

**CITY OF COWETA PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES  
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN  
2008-2011**

**Fiscal Year 2008-2009**

- | Provide the following for the new Downtown Community Park:
  - 1) Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way
  - 2) Off-site directional signage
  - 3) Street signs for “Children at Play”
  - 4) Benches
  - 5) Small picnic shelter
  - 6) Sand volleyball court
  - 7) Concert pavilion
  - 8) Restrooms
  - 9) Drinking fountains
  - 10) Security lighting
  - 11) Splash park equipment
  - 12) Garbage bins
  - 13) Parking
  - 14) ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

**Fiscal Year 2009-2010**

- | Improvements to Roland Park:
  - 1) Irrigation system
  - 2) Tot lot
  - 3) Resurface tennis courts, basketball courts and walking/jogging trail
  - 4) Additional lighting
  - 5) Sidewalk/handicap accessible path from parking lot to pavilion
  - 6) Finish pavilion @ north end of park
  - 7) Off-site directional signage
  - 8) Street signs for “Children at Play”
  - 9) Benches
  - 10) Drinking fountains
- | Dog Park to be located at Cottonwood Acres
  - 1) Fencing - four to six foot chain link fence with double gates that will accommodate wheelchair access
  - 2) Cleaning supplies, including covered garbage cans, waste bags and pooper-scooper stations
  - 3) Signs
  - 4) Parking
  - 5) ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

- | Acquire 1 new site for a Neighborhood Park north of 121st

### **Fiscal Year 2010-2011**

- | Provide the following for the new Neighborhood Park north of 121st:
  - 1) Park identification sign viewable from all public right-of-ways
  - 2) Off-site directional signage
  - 3) Street signs for “Children at Play”
  - 4) Benches
  - 5) Picnic tables with small shelters and grills
  - 6) Sidewalks or walking trails around the park perimeter
  - 7) Trees and landscaping and/or natural vegetation
  - 8) Irrigation system
  - 9) Drinking fountains
  - 10) Multi-purpose open play area
  - 11) Lighting
  - 12) Perimeter screening and fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
  - 13) Restrooms
  - 14) Picnic shelter with tables and lighting
  - 15) Playground equipment
  - 16) Tot lot separate from playground equipment
  - 17) Parking
  - 18) Garbage bins
  - 19) ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks

- | Acquire 1 new site for a Community Park north of 121st

### **Fiscal Year 2011-2012**

- | Provide the following for the new Community Park north of 121st
  - 1) Park identification sign within view of all public rights-of-way
  - 2) Off-site directional signage
  - 3) Street signs for “Children at Play”
  - 4) Benches
  - 5) Picnic tables with small shelters
  - 11) Sand volleyball court
  - 13) Sidewalks around the park perimeter
  - 14) Walking/jogging paths with mileage markers
  - 15) Irrigation system for picnic areas and other public use areas
  - 16) Restrooms
  - 17) Drinking fountains
  - 18) Security lighting
  - 19) Playground equipment
  - 20) Perimeter screening/fencing, as necessary for neighborhood buffering
  - 21) Tot lot separate from playground
  - 22) Garbage bins
  - 23) Parking
  - 24) ADA accessible curb cuts and pedestrian crosswalks